## BETTER LINES AND MODELS

Good Results of the Vogue of Clinging Frocks.

Underwear Daintler and More Shapely -Extremes of the Directoire Idea Abandoned and the Good Points Retained-Petticoats Frou-frouing Their Way Back Into Favor-The New Combination Garments - Developments Along Princess Lines-Much Ribbon for Decoration-Petticoat and Matinee Negligees for Summer Use.

The extreme Directoire modes may have deserved all the criticism and abuse they have received, but one thing at least may be said in their praise, one virtue be credited to them-they have brought about an admirable reform in lingerie garments, and though the Directoire frock may pass the good it has done in the line of underwear will live after it.

Of course women have gone to extremes in underwear fads as well as in clinging ck lines Petticoats were discarded.



TUCKS AND LACE.

Many a woman laid aside altogether the fascinating fluffiness of muslin and lace went in for silk tights, which in cases extended into union suits, and did away with corset cover and chemise as well as with muslin drawers and petticoats. French designers and makers of fine lingerie were for a time in despair, but the cloud passed. majority of womankind never went further in lingerie abnegation than to



AVENDER EMBROIDERY

off full chemises and petiticoats and now even the petticoats are frouuing back into favor and the day of the tights is waning if not altogether past. But the new lingerie still shows the ffects of ruthless suppression. It has est none of its prettiness, but it is no longer aggressive, and it has gained amazingly in shapeliness.

There were always women who had their underwear carefully fitted, neatly finished, skilfully adjusted, but the



CHEMILETTE.

average woman took her muslin undershirred up on strings and that strings ble prices. skirts and belts or girdles hid superfluous leis and knots and bulkiness.



A CHEMISE AND NIGHTGOWN, EMBROIDERED AND WITH LACE, AND A PRINCESS PETTICOAT EMBROIDERED WITH PINK.

Directoire model with glove fitting skirt. Made of supple light stuffs, these frocks showed every wrinkle and bulge and change, the underwear adjusted itself to the new conditions and the combination garments began a triumphal career. Having known them, it is not likely that



women of dainty tastes will give then up, even though full frocks and ample draperies come in again.

The designers have evolved attractive models in corset cover and drawer combinations, corset cover and short petticoat combinations, corset cover and long petticoats united into princess Carefully cut and fitted, devoid of all superfluous fulness about waist fluffily ample below the hips, though causing no bunglesome fulness beneath the

and hips, yet softly full over the bust and frock skirt, these combination garments are the trimmest affairs imaginable. corset cover is held down smoothly, the lower part of the garment does not sag below the waistband. Everything is shipshape and there are no drawstrings

In fine materials and corresponding workmanship the combinations are of course expensive, but so are the separate garments as they came and was thankful corset covers and drawers or corset short skirt and in corset cover and long they came in fine materials and dainty covers and petticoats of equal fineness, skirt, the former suggesting a developdesign. That they were full where and there are now many attractive models ment of the always charming chemise—and hand embroidery appear on some true of the barred lawns, the flowered they should not be full, that bands in combinations offered at very reasona-a chemise exquisitely though loosely of the very elaborate nightgowns, but dimities and organdles, etc., while fine,

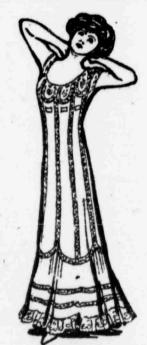
and knots.

were tied in ungainly knots, that corset Corset covers joined by a waistband of sketches. It is lace trimmed and hand sort of flat yoke and sleeves and the gown aistbands slipped up and pettleoat and beading to drawers of umbrella cut or to embroidered and loosely held at the walst is of the slip over type. It is indeed diffidrawer bands slipped down-all these drawers with snugly fitted yoke and line by a ribbon run through eyelets cult to find a high necked front opening face was scattered a tiny wild rose dewere minor details of no importance, shaped flounces are legion, and the woman | worked in the material. Undergarments approximately fitted were who likes to reduce her lingerie to a minisatisfactory, and full blouses, ample mum prefers them to the corset cover and an important part in the scheme of lin- been a necessity with sheer summer short petiticoat. In either combination gerie decoration, appearing around waist, frocks, but they are being used again eyelets and tied in knots and bows. The

enough to stiffen the material to any

perceptible degree. Many of these combination garments elaboration is not essential to daintiness and charm. Delightful models are made keeping oneself satisfactorily equipped. cess frock with no fulness, or with one up in cross bar batiste or very fine cross embroidery beading and edges of narrow valenciennes

If well cut and carefully made these ar likable in their own way. The chief things are that the garment shall be well cut and finished and that the material several perky bows are more generally shall not be coarse. Hand made underwear is of course, always preferable to and are exceedingly pretty and becomtion of finish being possible in the hand lace edge may run around the bottom petticoat since the reign of limpness be work; but some high grade machine made garments are now shown in the shops. Princess effects without waistbard lines are offered both in corset cover and



PRINCESS PETTICOAT.

These worked eyelets in all sizes play the materials must of course be of the neck and flounce top, and sometimes on even under materials heavy enough to scallop embroidery was machine made,

Then came the triumph of "la ligne" softest and in laundering only the merest the deep petticoat flounce itself wide prevent a petticoat from being absorbed. the vogue of the clinging one piece robe or suspicion of starch must be used-not ribbon will be threaded through large lutely essential in the interests of modembroidered slits and tied in a soft bow eaty. They must, however, be fitted at the left side. Machine made beadings with perfect smoothness around waist beautiful in design and quality are lavishly and hips, and be of such limp softness excrescence in the underwear, and presto, are elaborately and exquisitely trimmed used too, for ribbons are an essential item that though frilly around the feet they with lace and hand embroidery, but such in the dainty woman's lingerie and add will not produce any actual bouffancy. considerably to the cost and trouble of The vogue of the straight back prin-

certain point on the undergarment and smoothest fitting petticoat a problem ribbon will be slipped through these and for the slightest fulness or lump in the

used than any other nightgown sleeve front.

at all in their trimming scheme. into the yoke effect and sleeves of these not rustle proudly as it once did. gowns. Combinations also are made in this plain but dainty fashion, and if the done and not carelessly cut out, such fully, for often an occasional scallop will

edge goes quickly in the laundering. with which they fit, some of them having the rather straight loose lines popular in modish frocks, while others fit more

color in the embroidery trimming the robe and far daintier than a separate garment-pale pink or blue or lavender, matinée with a frock skirt. Some of with ribbons to match-and the effect is extremely pretty, though impractical, since such garments cannot be worn pretty things of the kind which are simple

of the prevailing fad for colored embroideries and there are some attractive models embroidered in light colors with fluttering bows and threaded ribbons of the same Full length front panels of inset lace

fitted. One such is shown in one of the as a rule the trimming is limited to some nightgown of any fineness.

Lingerie petticoats have, of course

Often just two large slits or eyelets wide box plait running its full length bar lawn with no trimming save lines of will be cut and embroidered at some has made even the fastening of the tied in a coquettish bow, thereby doing middle back is sure to show through the satisfactory models, and others almost as away with the sewing on of the bow each soft, light material of the flat plait. Even simple but in fine plain material are as time the garment comes from the laundry. a hook and eye may be perceptible, and Loose, short sleeves opened all the way this difficulty has brought out many glove up the outside and held together by fitting petticoats fastening with a snap or with small hooks and eyes at the left

Messaline and soft satin have been the machine made article, greater perfec- ing, yet easily made. Inset insertion and the most desirable materials for the silk and up each side of the open seam; but gan, but very soft chiffon taffeta has almany of the French models are finished ways been preferred by some women, with little embroidered scallop edges and with the increasing skirt fulness the around neck and sleeves and have no lace taffeta petticoat will doubtless regain all its lost prestige, though for a time at A little hand embroidery usually enters least it will show no stiffness and will

The closely fitted petticoat of white or light lined satin or chiffon taffeta with adbuttonholing of the scallops is carefully justable lingerie flounce is useful in some circumstances and exquisite French models launder admirably and are more flounces are made for such use. An practical than the lace trimmed models, accordion plaited petticoat of soft satin One should look the embroidery over care- or messaline, stretched smoothly around the waist and hips, but so cut that the be snipped or cut too loose and then the increasing width falls into the flat limp plaits below the hips, has found consid-Princess corset covers and long petti- erable favor during the past year and is coat combinations - princess slips we a pretty and graceful thing. A little may call them-vary in the closeness ruche around the bottom is its only trimming, but the plaits give it character

though they add no perceptible bulkiness. Petticoat and matinée negligees are closely without any approach to tightness. always popular in summer, and if attrac-Some charming things of this sort have tive in material and design look rather been made up with touches of delicate less "wrappery" than the average negligee these sack and petticoat effects are very elaborate indeed, but there are extremely and inexpensive, and with the aid of good Nightgowns, too, have shown the effect patterns, which are easily obtained nowadays, any woman ought to be able to make such negligees for herself.

Dotted Swiss in all white or in white ground and colored dot makes a charming sack and skirt negligee which requires little trimming, and the same is plain materials call for more tucking and lace or embroidery. A delectable little sign had its edges all scalloped and buttonholed in pink and was ornamented by ribbons run through pink embroidered

but had been carefully done, and the nodel had an exceedingly smart air. For an elderly woman was a sack and petticoat of black swiss embroidered in tiny white dots and very simply made,

with fine white beading through which black ribbons were run and with little white lace about the neck.

All sorts of corset vagaries have been brought about by the Directoire modes, the prevailing tendency being to lengthen the back as far as possible and the hips still further in order that any exuberance about the hips may be suppressed and smooth unbroken line provided as foundation for the clinging frock. This tendency has been exaggerated to an absurd degree in some corset models, but on the whole the modish corset does a good deal for the figure, and if it makes graceful stooping out of the question it at least allows ample room for waist and leaves the stomach untortured.

The truly fashionable corset, too, has very few bones, is extremely supple and soft and comfortable, for the modish woman reduces her hips by exercise, massage, diet, &c., and does not expect the corset to accomplish the impossible, though it may make the most of a reason ably good figure.

The long corset requires a distressing number of garters, since the long sides and backs must not be allowed to wrinkle or slip up and the bones which hold the upper part smooth end at a reasonable depth. Four sets of garters are put upon many of the corsets; and in spite of patented clasps havoc has been wrought in the stocking tops to which the corset is strapped down. Especially in silk stockings the ravages have been appalling, and to meet the situation manufacturers have brought out some silk stockings with deep garter tops of stout otton. In the all silk stockings it is a good idea to run little strips of soft satin ribbon down from the tops for a few inches at the points where the garters

## FRENCH GOWNS BADLY MADE. Famous Dressmakers Who Think Good Sewing Beneath Them.

The decision of a French court that an American must pay \$5,000 for gowns she ordered in spite of her protest that they were badly made will afford some satisfaction to other American women who have had the same experience. They may not have refused to pay and they may not have been ordered to do so by a court of justice. But how many of them have protested in vain against the badly made, poorly sewn and ill fitting gowns that have een made for them by Paris dressmakers of repute? It used to be said that the hurry of most Americans made it neces-sary for the women to put the gowns to-gether as best they could, but there is no gether as best they could, but there is no longer any validity in that excuse. Gowns are just as sketchily put together as they ever were. American women who are buying for the first time in Paris are astonished at the careless sewing which is accepted as a matter of course. And it is in the expensive shops along the Rue de la Paix that this defect is most likely to exist. The smaller couturières in the streets far away from the haunts of the strangers are more careful about their work, although in neatness and thoroughness they stand far behind the American dressmaker.

Wise women take them as they are, are thankful for the smartness in the general design, which is all that even the French women are able to get out of their seam- of the wreath was used on the white me

design, which is all that even the French women are able to get out of their seams stresses.

"It is not only the Americans that suffer from the ill made clothes," said one of the buyers for a dressmaker on the avenue when she came back the other day. "The French women have just as thoroughly ceased to expect well made dresses. They have their maids sew them up after the first few wearings just as a matter of course. The average Paris dressmaker considers it beneath her dignity to look after such unimportant things as whether the stitches will hold or not. Her ambition is to supply something smart, something that will look well as to the outside on the woman she has made it for. She has no time to bother her head as to whether the seams are holding inside or not."

COACHING WOMEN OF FASHION:

Teaching Them the News of the Day a Lendon Profession.

It would seem that no woman should

It would seem that no woman should be altogether discouraged so long as new occupations develop as they have during the last decade. In London there is already a new calling which was noticed for the first time this spring in numbers sufficient to entitle it to rank among the recognized trades of women who have to upport themselves.

The claims on the time of a woman of society in the swiftest whirl of London life are now so great that she cannot be expected to keep up with the latest news of the world, the smartest talk about the new books or even the latest notes of fashions. With her social duties and their necessary preparation she has her hands full. It is to supply her with these necessary attributes for conversation that intelligent young women in London are devoting their time. They go once a week, sometimes daily, and while their patrons are in the hands of the hair dresser, their maid or even their dressmakers, they talk to them about the interesting affairs of the day, telling them just what is new in politics, art and literature. In this way my lady is able to acquire sufficient information to appear with credit. life are now so great that she cannot be with credit.

acquire sufficient information to appear with credit.

It sometimes happens that one of these universal providers of small talk may literally coach her employer for some particular function she is going to attend, whether it be a dinner that will demand a certain amount of acquaintance with politics or science or literature. Her duty is to make these subjects as clear and comprehensible as she can in as short a time as possible. So successful has this new field been that the number of intelligent, well informed girls who now earn a good living in this way has greatly increased during the last year.

If the woman of society finds that she needs to have decided opinions on any particular subject it is the duty of her mental stimulator to have them also on hand.

# LINCOLN CENT INNOVATIONS

SOME OF ITS FEATURES FOUND ON CENTS OF LONG AGO.

Heads of Liberty, the Flying Eagle and the Indian Head the Predecessors of the Lincoln Bust—Changes in the In-

scriptions—Forms of the Early Cents. The new Lincoln cent shows more innovations than any other United States coin that has appeared in recent years in both design and inscription, and yet some of its features are only revivals of details used on coins when the country was in its infancy.

In adding the motto "E Pluribus Unum" to the Lincoln cent a time honored device is once more restored to American copper coins. The copper cents of several of the States of the Confederation bore this motto; in fact they were the first coins to show it. Among these States were New York and New Jersey, the notto first appearing on the cent of the latter State in 1786 and in New York in

Then too the word "Liberty" has come back to its old place on the obverse of the new cent. This word was a favorite with the old engravers of cents and the only inscription borne by the obverse of the cents first issued in 1793 and up to 1808. Then a change in design was made and the word was taken from the border of the coin and placed on the diadem of Liberty, where it remained until 1857, when the white metal flying eagle cent took the place of the familiar ead of Liberty. It was revived on the indian head cent, but placed in minute letters on the band of the headdress of feathers.

The Lincoln cent is the first coin of the enomination to bear the motto "In God We Trust." This motto is no stranger, wever, upon copper coins, as the coppernickel two cent piece issued from 1884 to 1873 was the first of all the United States coins to bear it. The dime, half dime, silver three cent piece and nickel three cent piece have never borns the

The old five cent nickel piece with shield on the obverse bore the motte, and when a change in design was contemplated in 1882 the designers placed the motto over the head of Liberty, which was like that on the nickel now in use. The motto was discarded when the new design was adopted in 1883 and was relaced by a circle of thirteen stars.

On one of the reverse designs made at the mint in 1882 the field bore a large Roman numeral "V.," surrounded by a wreath, and at the top was the motte In God We Trust' in very small letters. This design also met with disapproval, and when the new nickel was adopted it was found that the motto had been

it was found that the motto had been altogether sbandoned, its place being taken by "E Pluribus Upum."

Another return to the form of old days was the placing of the title "United States of America" on the reverse of the cent instead of the obverse, where it had been for so many years. All the large copper cents showed the title on the reverse. It was transferred to the obverse when the Indian head was adopted in 1858.

The cent has not seen many changes of design when one considers that it has appeared more regularly than any other United States coin, having made its appearance each year from 1793, the first

dressmaker.

Most Americans in the habit of having gowns made in Europe are accustomed to the methods in the sewing rooms and hand over their gowns to their own maids to have their neat fingers repair the damage that the first wearing is sure to produce. It is the inexperienced alone that go rushing back to the dreasmaker to show him or her the poor sewing. There is the perfunctory expression of regret and surprise and the dress is sent to the workroom to be repaired and is delivered the next day—in precisely the same condition. No amount of complaining will have the least effect on the garment.

Wise women take them as they are, are thankful for the smartness in the general thankful for the smartness in the general thankful for the smartness in the general fine delivered the vise women take them as they are, are thankful for the smartness in the general fine delivered the vise women take them as they are, are thankful for the smartness in the general fine delivered the vise women take them as they are, are thankful for the smartness in the general fine wreath was used on the white metal fine wreath was used on the white metal fine wreath was used on the white metal fine wreath was used on the will be appeared more regularly than any other United States coin, having made its appearance each year from 1793, the first opearance each year form 1793.

peared, not quite so handsome as its predecessor.

The latter design with minor alterations continued in use until 1857, when the flying eagle design was adopted. The latter continued for two years and then the first of the Indian head cents appeared in the latter part of 1858. This was the design of Mr. Longacre and has been used continuously up to the present time with slight modifications.

The Indian head on all the coins of this design have faced to the left. The head of Lincoln on the new cent faces to the right. This is in accordance with a long established custom among coin makers of placing the head of a new coin in the opposite direction to that of its predecessor. Whether this was done intentionally or not in the case of the cent is not known. The custom is said to have originated in Europe, the head of the living sovereign always being placed in the opposite direction to that on the coins of his predecessor.

### WHAT WOMEN INVENT. Five Safety Razors Among the Things to Be Exhibited in London.

What was the inspiration of the five English women who during the last year felt that their inventive powers were put to their best use in inventing safety razors? At all events, five such appliances will be exhibited in the forthcoming London exhibition of inventions by women, The inventive spirit of English women seems well developed. There are on an average every year about fifteen hundred new contrivances patented. The greater number of these are naturally enough irtended for the use of their own sex, al-

tended for the use of their own sex, although there are such occasional exceptions.

Other recent forms of their inventive skill when it soared far beyond the needs of mere women were shown in an automobile, a steam engine and a flying machine. Of sterner stuff than most of their country of militant suffrage. where weman would Be Missed.

From the Ladies' Pictorial.

Struck the other afternoon by the vast preponderance—there were at least thirty to one—of wemen over men at a fine concert, I was set wondering what would happen if all women suddenly determined to stand by each other and withdraw from charitable functions, church services, theatres, concerts, picture shows and so on until they got the vote.

It is very certain the arts would be poorly supported, philanthropy would be in a sad way, and indeed most things would come to a standstill if women were not energetic, kindly disposed and possesed of a love of the arts. One only realizes how much they do and think and influence on trying to imagine at least one month of life in London alone in which women took absolutely no part.